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that of the Venetian Servite. Heretofore, Sarpi has been thought of only as the half-malignant historian of the Council of Trent, a heretic in disguise, and a hypocrite in pretending to hold the Catholic faith while satirizing the work of Catholic doctors. Now he appears as the devout believer not less than the accomplished scholar, — one who would not sacrifice his faith to his knowledge, yet could not relinquish his knowledge at the bidding of any ecclesiastical lord. One result of this book of Mr. Trollope will be to change the usual estimate of Father Paul, which has come from the insinuations of Catholic writers, and to vindicate fully his sincerity and his honesty.

Mr. Trollope does not succeed in making a hero of Paul the Pope. The lawyer Borghese was too hard-headed as well as too hard-hearted to win any sympathy for his genius or his virtue. Nor was he iniquitous enough to become conspicuous like Alexander or Innocent. He was one of those average popes, who excite neither admiration nor horror, neither pity nor contempt, — a far less remarkable man for what he was and for what he did than the Neapolitan Caraffa, who had borne before him the Apostolic name. When we think of "Borghese," it is not of the obstinate martinet who strove to outwit and to browbeat the Venetian Republic, but of the luxurious, aristocratic family which still displays, as it has displayed for two centuries, its gaudy magnificence in palaces and gardens, in galleries and tombs, and has given by its splendid vanity such nourishment to art. Few of those who wonder at the jasper columns and the bronze sculptures of the chapel in Santa Maria Maggiore think of the man who is there commemorated as one whom such a monument befits. At the tomb of Julius II., memory recalls the warrior Pope not less than the genius of Michel Angelo. But at the tomb of Paul V., it is only Guido, Arpino, and Bernini whose hands we see, and not that of the vain man who commanded their work.

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3. — *A Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography, on a Popular Plan. Compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, and completed to the Present Time; with numerous Tables and a General Index.* By HENRY G. BOHN, F. R. G. S., F. L. S., F. R. S. L., F. H. S., Hon. Member of the Institute of Geneva. Illustrated by one hundred and fifty Engravings on Wood, and fifty-one accurate Maps engraved on Steel. London: H. G. Bohn. 1861. 12mo. pp. 529.

A CAREFUL reading of Bohn's new manual of Geography enables us to say that it is an exceedingly accurate and valuable work, well con-

structed and arranged, written in a very pleasant style, and giving in a concise form an immense amount of information. A citizen of the United States might, indeed, complain that a very disproportionately small space is given to this vast Western Republic, — that a nation of thirty millions, with territory as large as the whole of Europe, should be dismissed in eleven pages and a half, while fourteen pages are given to Ireland and sixteen to Scotland. But the account of the United States, short as it is, is in the main fair and correct. There are a few ludicrous blunders, as where it is said that the *Wenham Lake* is one of the important inland seas, that the Pilgrim Fathers *landed at Boston*, and that Louisville is “remarkable for its mammoth cave, eight or nine miles long” ! No mention, moreover, is made of Cincinnati among the great cities of the West, and St. Louis is called the “only large town in the centre of the Union.” The estimates of population, too, are based upon old tables, and are quite wide of the returns of the last census.

The first forty pages of the manual are devoted to a rapid survey of the physical geography of the globe. Bating a few specimens of ambitious rhetoric, as where we read of the marches of Hannibal and Napoleon “*adorning* the page of history,” and of “the tiny stream over which childhood may leap,” and an occasional questionable scientific statement, such as that upon the formation of lakes, this survey is excellent. There is some bathos, certainly, in the account of the Ocean, and Byron’s swelling stanzas are by no means improved by the prose rendering which Mr. Bohn gives of them. In the short preliminary sketch of “Political and Descriptive Geography,” we have noted one strange omission in the catalogue of European languages “extensively spoken and understood,” that of the Italian language, which is not only the language of the great Italian nation, but to a large extent of the Levant, and has a wider range than the Greek, and certainly than the Latin, which is mentioned as one of the eight. No mention is made of the Swedish, Danish, Rouman, or Magyar, which are really more spoken than the Latin. Two hundred and fifty-five pages of the volume are given to Europe, of which the British kingdom has one hundred, France fifteen, Germany sixteen, Prussia ten, Austria twelve, Italy fourteen, Russia seventeen, and Turkey ten, with a still smaller allowance to the remaining states. The errors in this portion of the volume are few and unimportant. We encounter, however, the absurd statement that the library of Earl Spencer at Althorpe is “the finest library in Europe” ! The number of volumes, too, in several of the large libraries is underrated, as in that of Paris, which is put at only 800,000. The population of Paris, too, is stated at a million or thereabouts, instead of

1,700,000, as it should be. It is said to be *five days'* journey from Vienna to Trieste, while it is really not more than twenty-four hours by a railway which has been opened for several years. The only objection which we have to make to the exquisitely engraved and colored maps of the volume is, that they are not brought up to the present time, particularly in the delineation of railways.

To Asia are given sixty-eight pages, and five maps. The summary of this portion is made with great skill, and there are scarcely any mistakes. The most important that we noticed are the statement of the *four castes* in India, scarcely one eighth of the real number, and the evident error, due to mere carelessness, which makes the Presidency of Madras to consist of "145 square miles"! To Africa forty-four pages are given, and we have all here but the latest discoveries of Burton and Livingstone. From the list of lakes, Nyassa is unaccountably omitted. To America, North and South, with the West India Islands, seventy-two pages and ten maps are given. In this part mistakes are more frequent, and there are some typographical blunders. The last division of the work, with thirty-seven pages and four maps, treats of Australia, the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and the Arctic and Antarctic regions. There is a copious Index; a very carefully prepared tabular view is prefixed to each section; and the wood-cuts really help to make the text interesting by their aptness and their spirit. The volume is one of the most valuable of the long and various series of Bohn's Libraries, and we know of no English geography at once so full and so convenient for handling.

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4. — *Essai d'Interprétation de Quelques Parties de l'Évangile selon Saint Matthieu.* Par HENRI LUTTEROTH. Chaps. 1 et 2. Paris : Meyrueis. 1860. 8vo. pp. 142.

M. LUTTEROTH adopts the theory of Baur, that the Gospels were all written with a peculiar plan and design, ulterior to that of telling the story of Jesus. He maintains that only when such a special design is recognized can the discrepancies of the Gospels be explained, and the things which they mention, as well as the things which they omit, be accounted for. His theory of Matthew's Gospel is, that it was written for the purpose of refuting the false Messianic notions of the Jewish Christians, and vindicating the idea of a spiritual Messiah. He accepts as genuine the first two chapters of the Gospel, but goes on to show that Matthew introduces them only to heighten the contrast of the argument to follow, — that he gives this genealogy of Joseph, from